

## Environmental impact of an orchard winter wash and early season pesticide applications on both a beneficial and a pest mite species in Bramley apple orchards

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**ABSTRACT:** Apple orchards often receive winter-washes to help aid invertebrate pest control. These can have detrimental environmental consequences. The application of winter-wash increased *Aculus schlechtendali* numbers while a decrease in numbers of the beneficial mite *Anystis baccarum* was observed. The application of early season pesticide treatments produced mixed results in relation to *A. schlechtendali*. Pirimiphos-methyl had no apparent detrimental effect on *A. baccarum*, whereas pirimicarb and phosalone reduced *A. baccarum* populations. The potential to incorporate an orchard winter-wash and early-season pesticide applications within integrated pest management strategies is discussed.

**Key words:** Winter wash, pesticide application, biological control, Bramley apple

### INTRODUCTION

Apple orchards host many species of phytophagous arthropods that can inflict economic damage. Of these, the fruit tree red spider mite, *Panonychus ulmi* (Koch), (Acarina: Tetranychidae) and the apple rust mite, *Aculus schlechtendali* (Nalepa), (Acarina: Eriophyidae) rank among the most troublesome because of their persistence, the sudden and severe damage they can cause and their ability to develop resistance against pesticides (Gruys, 1982; Cuthbertson and Murchie, 2005a,b; 2006a). Many authors have attributed *P. ulmi* outbreaks to being man-made. For example, Massee (1929) found that the use of tar-distillate washes in early spring against the over-wintering stages of lepidopteran pests, led to outbreaks of *P. ulmi*. This was due to resurgence: the washes decimated natural enemy populations, which were unable to recover quickly enough to control the pests. Avoidance of resurgence of both target and non-target insect or mite species after pesticide treatment is important. Elimination of natural enemies is generally accepted as the main reason contributing to resurgence (McMurtry *et al.*, 1970; van de Vrie *et al.*, 1972; Croft and Brown,

1975; Cuthbertson *et al.*, 2003a; Cuthbertson and Murchie, 2005b). In addition, the possible role of *A. schlechtendali* as an alternative food source for predatory mites in integrated pest management (IPM) programmes requires the use of selective pesticides (Wearing and Ashley, 1982; Easterbrook, 1984; Cuthbertson and Murchie, 2004a). Much research in England has shown that the predatory mite *Typhlodromus pyri* Scheuten is one of the most effective predators of *P. ulmi* and *A. schlechtendali* (Easterbrook, *et al.*, 1985; Cross and Berrie, 1994). *Typhlodromus pyri* is capable of regulating *P. ulmi* at low non-damaging levels if the pesticide programme allows the predatory mite to survive (Easterbrook, 1984). Insecticides such as permethrin and pirimiphos-methyl kill *T. pyri* whilst others, such as diflubenzuron and pirimicarb, allow *T. pyri* to survive (Cranham and Solomon, 1981). However, within Northern Ireland's apple orchards the most abundant predatory mite is *Anystis baccarum* (Linnaeus) (Prostigmata: Anystidae), (Cuthbertson and Murchie, 2004b; Cuthbertson, 2005; Cuthbertson and Murchie, 2005c,d). Little work is published on the effects of spray chemicals on anystid mites. MacPhee and Sanford (1961), working on *Anystis agilis* (Banks), found that chemicals such as DDT, lead

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arsenate, malathion and parathion eliminated this mite, whereas kelthane had no detrimental effect. The only specific work on *A. baccharum* was by Bushkovskaya (1974) and Cuthbertson and Murchie (2006b) where the most toxic insecticides were determined to be dicofol, copper sulphate and phosalone. Cuthbertson and Murchie (2003) investigating the impact of chemical fungicide sprays on *A. baccharum* populations concluded that dithianon had a low toxicity to *A. baccharum*, whereas, mancozeb and captan/penconazole had significant detrimental effects on *A. baccharum* population development. The aim of this study was to investigate the effects of early season sprays of three commonly-used pesticides in Northern Irish Bramley apple orchards on the beneficial mite *A. baccharum*, and its prey, *A. schlechtendali*. Also, in the same orchard the previous winter, a winter-wash was applied to half the orchard. Therefore, a further aim was to determine the effects of this spray on both predator and pest populations.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Study orchard

The orchard used for this study was situated at the Northern Ireland Horticulture and Plant Breeding Station, Loughgall, County Armagh, UK (N 054° 24.3' W 006° 35.8'). This orchard had a tree density of 150/ha with an average tree height of 4 m. The study was carried out over two growing seasons. The winter-wash was applied during February 1997 and then the pesticide trial was conducted during the apple growing season of 1998 within the same orchard.

### Treatments applied

#### Winter-wash application

Half of the orchard received a tar oil winter wash. This was applied on 19 February 1997. The wash was tar oil (Mortegg emulsion, DowElanco, a mix of 45 l product / 1000 l water applied at a rate of 1200 l/ha, active ingredient 60% w/w).

### Pesticide treatments

The treatments were [brand name, source, recommended dose rates, percentage active ingredient weight per weight]:

- (1) Pirimicarb [Aphox, Zeneca, 560 g / 200 l water, 50% w/w];
- (2) Phosalone [Zolone Liquid, Hortichem, 2.1 l / 200 l water, 35% w/w];

- (3) Pirimiphos-methyl [Blex, Zeneca, 1.8 l / 200 l water, 50% w/w];
- (4) Control – unsprayed.

Pesticide treatments were applied to individual trees via a hand-operated knap-sac sprayer at a rate of one litre per tree on the 23 April 1998 when the trees were at the green-cluster stage (Lyne, 1981). Treated trees were separated by guard trees to avoid cross-contamination by spray drift. The orchard received routine fungicide treatments throughout the season.

### Experimental design

Both the winter wash and non-winter wash halves of the orchard were each divided into three randomised blocks with the four treatments per block.

### *Aculus schlechtendali* monitoring

From 24 April until 25 August 1998, four leaves were taken at random from each tree at weekly intervals. These were washed in 30% ethanol and the number of *A. schlechtendali* present counted using a binocular microscope (Zacharda *et al.*, 1988).

### *Anystis baccharum* monitoring

Numbers of *A. baccharum* were recorded using a three-minute scan of trunk, lower branches and foliage of trees at weekly intervals (Cuthbertson *et al.*, 2003a).

### Analysis of data

Due to non replication of the winter-wash application, split-plot ANOVA was not appropriate. Therefore, each half of the orchard was analysed separately using ANOVA with post-ANOVA comparisons of means using the Least Significant Difference (LSD) test.

## RESULTS

Although not analysed, the application of winter wash the previous winter almost certainly had an effect on both pest and predator. In the non-sprayed trees, in the winter-wash half, *A. schlechtendali* numbers peaked at 46.3 ( $\pm 19.1$ ) mites per four leaves ( $n=3$ ) compared to 18.6 ( $\pm 14.2$ ) in the non winter-wash half (Figure 1a,b). Conversely, *A. baccharum* numbers peaked at 8.3 ( $\pm 2.2$ ) per three minute count per tree ( $n=3$ ) in the winter-wash half compared to 19.3 ( $\pm 2.3$ ) in the non winter-wash side (Figure 2a,b). There were no significant differences between pesticide treatments in the numbers of *A. schlechtendali* recorded in the

non winter-wash side of the orchard (Fig. 1a). In the winter-wash half, on 13 August, there were more *A. schlechtendali* on the phosalone-treated leaves than on the other treatments ( $F = 6.42$ , d.f. = 3,11,  $P = 0.02$ ; phosalone mean = 82.0, control mean = 6.3,  $LSD = 45.7$ ) (Fig. 1b). Phosalone and pirimicarb treatments tended to have fewer *A. baccharum* in the winter-wash side of the orchard compared to the unsprayed control (Figure 2b). However, only on 30 May was this apparent

difference significant to below the 5% level ( $F = 6.35$ , d.f. = 3,11,  $P = 0.02$ , phosalone mean = 2.6, pirimicarb mean = 3.0, pirimiphos-methyl mean = 5.3, control mean = 7.6,  $LSD = 3.1$ ). Pirimiphos-methyl appeared to have no detrimental effect on *A. baccharum*. There were no differences between pesticide treatments in the numbers of *A. baccharum* on trees in the non-winter wash half of the orchard (Fig. 2a).

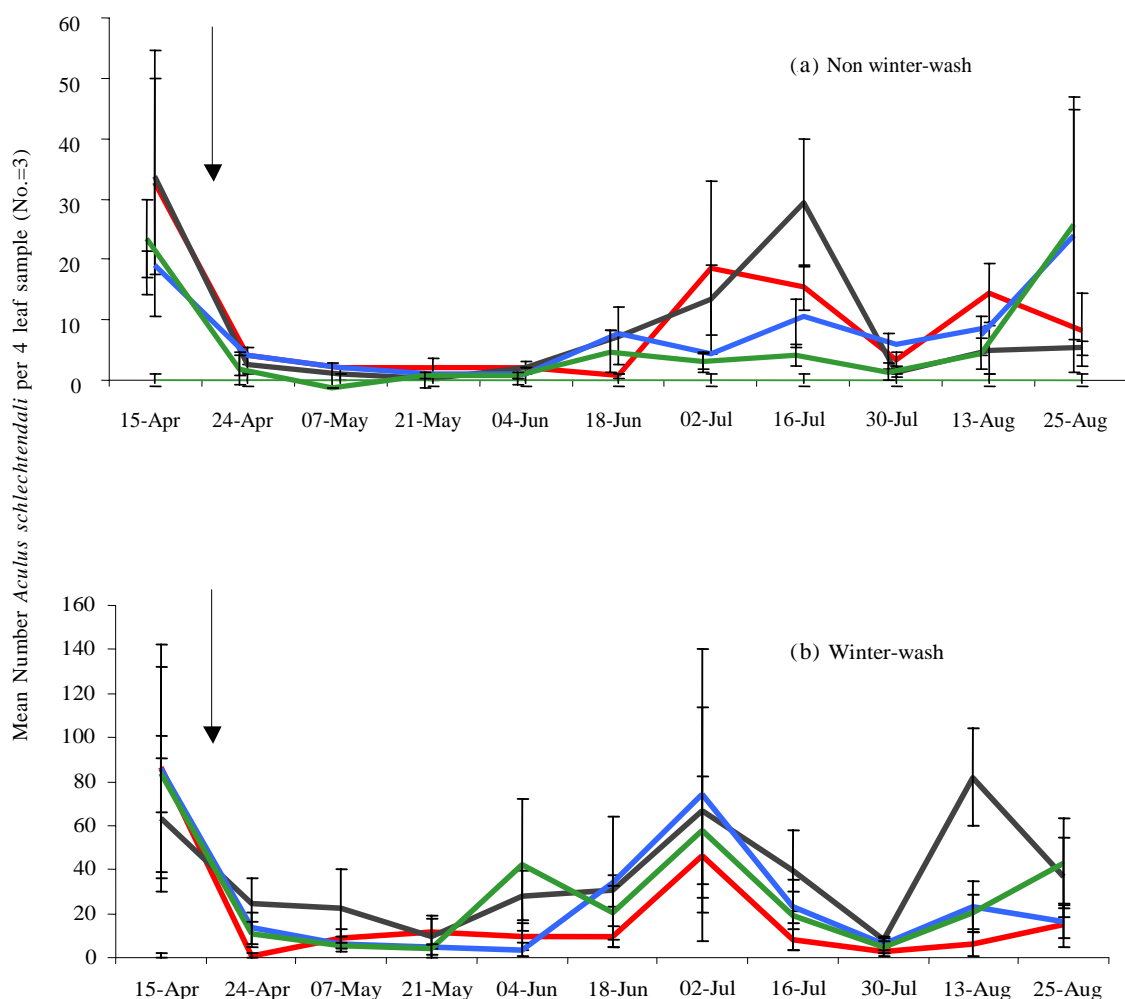


Fig. 1 a,b: Effect of a pre-blossom insecticide spray on *Aculus schlechtendali* in the Bramley orchard 1998. Phosalone (—); Pirimiphos-methyl (—); Pirimicarb (—); Control (—). Arrows indicate date of spray application. Bars are standard error ( $\pm$ ) of the mean

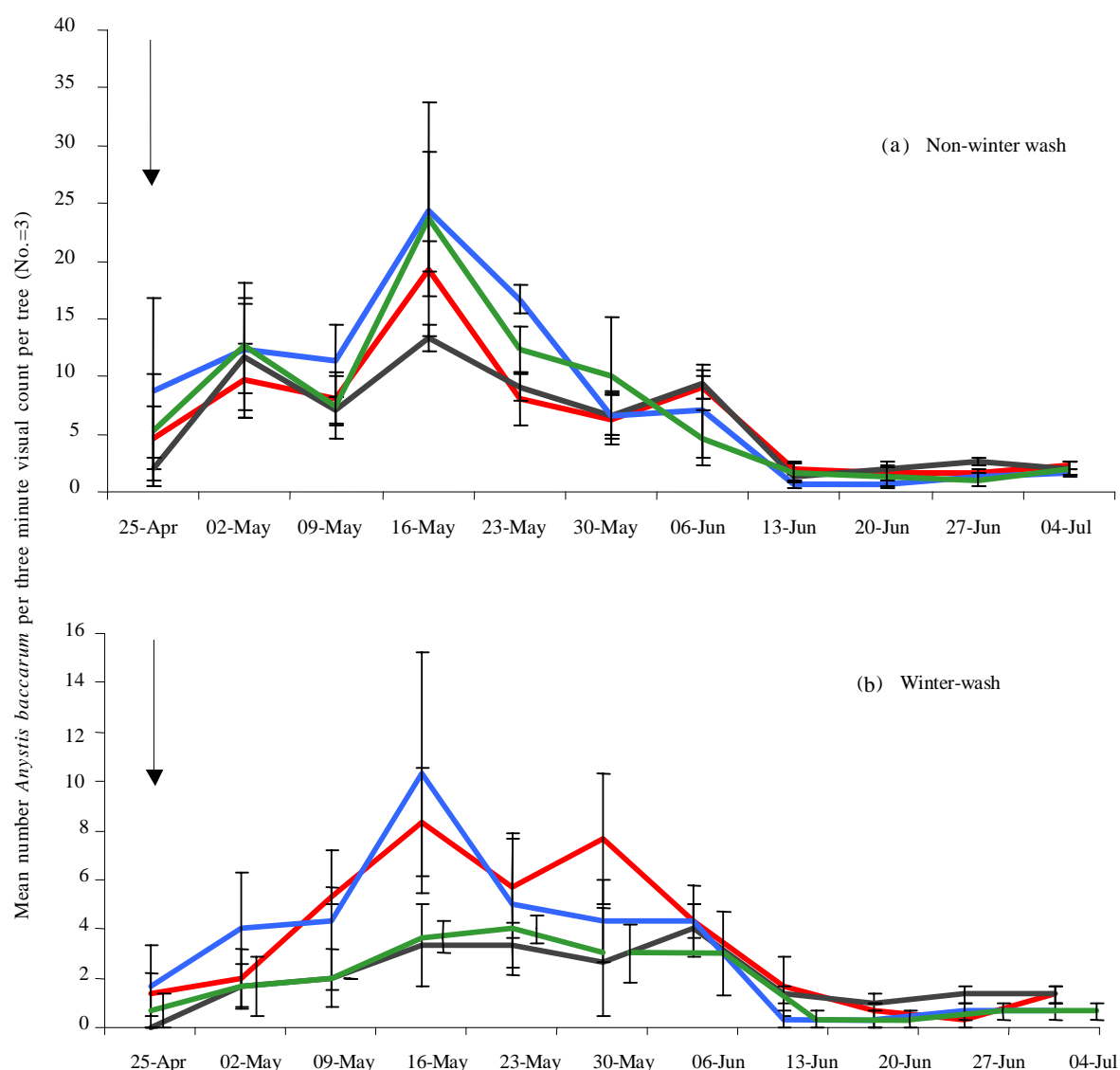


Fig. 2 a,b: Effect of a pre-blossom insecticide spray on *Anystis baccarum* in the Bramley orchard 1998. Phosalone (—); Pirimiphos-methyl (—); Pirimicarb (—); Control (—). Arrows indicate date of spray application. Bars are standard error ( $\pm$ ) of the mean

## DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Applications of winter washes are intended to control pests. However, they can also reduce natural enemy populations and, as a result, resurgence may occur (Hartfield and Campbell, 1996). Some winter washes are as effective as specific pesticides in lowering pest numbers. For example, an emulsified paraffin oil spray applied at bud burst/appearance of

first leaves was highly effective against over-wintering eggs of *P. ulmi* (Nowakowski, 1982). In this present study, it would seem that the winter wash reduced predator numbers whilst a residual *A. schlechtendali* population remained and increased unchecked the following summer. In addition, the application of winter washes can aid fungal disease control in orchards; less scab infection and thus better leaf quality, may allow a

greater *A. schlechtendali* infestation (Cuthbertson and Murchie, 2003). In the non-wash half of the orchard, more *A. baccharum* and presumably other predators such as *T. pyri*, could have led to smaller *A. schlechtendali* populations (Cuthbertson *et al.*, 2003a). The pirimiphos-methyl application had little effect on *A. schlechtendali*, although it can rapidly reduce their populations when applied pre-blossom in dessert apples (Easterbrook, 1984). It is possible that the application in this study was too early, as it was applied at the green-cluster stage, at which time *A. schlechtendali* are still protected by being under buds. Pirimiphos-methyl had no apparent detrimental effect on *A. baccharum* which is surprising as it was found harmful to *T. pyri* (Easterbrook, 1984; Solomon *et al.*, 1993; Cross and Berrie, 1996). The reasons for this are unclear but are unlikely to be due to spray date, given the apparent detrimental effects of phosalone and pirimicarb. Pirimiphos-methyl has a residual effect that may last for up to eight months on maize (White *et al.*, 1997). As *T. pyri* is a leaf-dwelling predator, compared to *A. baccharum* which disperses more actively over the branches and foliage of trees (Cuthbertson, 2004; Cuthbertson and Murchie, 2004a), it would presumably have more contact with spray deposits. Differences in the toxicity of pesticides to *A. baccharum* and *T. pyri* are likely to be due to differences in size, habitat and behaviour. Body surface in contact with the spray deposit and the pattern of behaviour and speed of movement will determine the amount of pesticide picked up by an individual (Jepson *et al.*, 1990). Also unexpected was the detrimental effect of pirimicarb on numbers of *A. baccharum* in the winter wash side. Such an effect was not found in the non-winter wash control. Again, the reasons for this difference are unclear. Pirimicarb, used mainly for aphid control, has a low toxicity towards *T. pyri* (Cranham and Solomon, 1981; Niemczyk, 1997). This spray may have indirectly affected *A. baccharum* by killing aphid prey. The apple-grass aphid, *Rhopalosiphum insertum* (Walker) (Homoptera: Aphididae) is an important prey item for *A. baccharum* (Cuthbertson *et al.*, 2003b), over-wintering populations would have already been reduced due to the winter wash and may have been eliminated completely by the pirimicarb spray. However, one would expect pirimiphos-methyl to have had the same effect, as it is also recommended for aphid control in orchards. Direct toxicity bioassays in the laboratory are needed to explain this anomaly.

Phosalone had a detrimental effect on *A. baccharum* in the winter wash half of the orchard. However, this insecticide has a lower toxicity to *T. pyri* than many other insecticides used in orchards (Karadzhov, 1973) and, as a result, has been used in IPM programmes (Niemczyk, 1997). There are conflicting reports about the effect of phosalone on pest species. Some authors have reported satisfactory control of *P. ulmi* using phosalone (Forsythe, 1970; Calabretta and Tropea-Garzia, 1987), whilst others have found it ineffective (Pasqualini and Malavolta, 1985). However, in some situations a reduction in predatory species after phosalone application has increased pest problems (Hagley, 1979; Hislop and Prokopy, 1981). The main finding from this preliminary study is that although the application of a winter wash may reduce pest numbers immediately, in the long term it could increase them. The effect on natural enemies, especially *A. baccharum*, would appear to be detrimental. The predator was unable to recover quickly enough to prevent a resurgence in pest numbers. It would therefore be advisable to limit winter wash applications in the Bramley orchards. This would not only help preserve the natural enemy fauna but also other important non-target species such as honey bees (*Apis mellifera*) which are much needed within apple orchards for pollination purposes (Cuthbertson and Brown, 2006) and also prevent unnecessary environmental damage such as soil or water contamination. Thus, helping to encourage a more environmentally sustainable apple production system.

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